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gressional district. He also proved to be a tremendous personal campaigner. There was clear home district approval of his conservative voting record in Congress, which Democrats are certain to attack. He has earned party recognition as a member of the powerful House Rules Committee and is knowledgeable in legislative processes.

Two good candidates, either capable of serving as chief executive, have emerged from the primary. Now it comes down to which one can convince the voters he can do the better job.

Johnson and Goldwater Disagree on Role of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 8, 1964

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the Record, I am pleased to include an editorial from the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, Council Bluffs, Iowa, as follows:

JOHNSON AND GOLDWATER DISAGREE ON ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Probably the most basic issue between the two presidential candidates during the campaign this year will be the role of the Federal Government. President Johnson has indicated in everything he says and does that he considers the Federal Government's powers must be used more and more in order to secure for the American people economic and social gains.

Senator GOLDWATER, on the other hand, believes sincerely on a withdrawal of Federal Government power. He believes that to call on the Federal Government to provide the solution to basic individual economic and social problems is not the direction our Founding Fathers intended America to take when our Government was started.

The basic beliefs of both these men are, we believe, sincere. The difference between them undoubtedly comes from their personal experiences.

Lyndon Johnson got his start in politics by becoming the Texas administrator of the National Youth Administration during the 1930's. The NYA was an organization started during the depression days to try to provide worthwhile work for our young men and women.

While the expressed purpose of the NYA was somewhat admirable, the failure of this organization to make any long-term gains for our youth tends to strengthen the belief of the conservatives that the Government has failed miserably in all the make-work projects it has undertaken. From the NYA, Lyndon Johnson ran for Congress on a platform of complete support for the program of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, including the much criticized effort to pack the Supreme Court.

From the first days of his congressional career, Lyndon Johnson embraced the objectives of the neosocialistic welfare state, the only variation being his votes against civil rights legislation. Johnson's record in Congress, as recorded by the ultraliberal ADA, shows complete support of all liberal philosophy except where civil rights is concerned.

At almost the opposite end of the political spectrum lie the beliefs of BARRY GOLDWATER. He has continued to oppose most legislation

designed to encroach upon the liberties of the individual and his local government. In GOLDWATER's 12 years in the U.S. Senate, his record shows no support for socialistic programs but strong support of equal voting rights for all minorities.

Since these two men are very nearly the same age, how can this widespread difference in political beliefs occur?

During the years when Lyndon Johnson was running the NYA in Texas, BARRY GOLDWATER was running the family store in Phoenix. Both were fighting the ravages of the depression of the 1930's, Johnson in the pay of the Federal Government, and GOLDWATER in control of a free enterprise institution.

One of the complaints often heard from legislators at all levels and from both parties is that after a lengthy term of tax-supported service, an individual becomes more willing to advocate extension of Government activities. It is easy to see how Johnson, after his years of service in Government during the socialistic experimentation of the 1930's, lost all the conservatism ordinarily expected of a Texan and became a wholehearted supporter of the welfare state.

This basic difference in the future role of the Federal Government will become more noticeable as the campaign progresses. All voters should analyze this difference and carefully decide which man will lead the Federal Government as it was intended to be led when the Republic with checks and balances was founded.

The Beef Import Restriction Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 8, 1964

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am very hopeful that the friends of agriculture will have sufficient votes to prevent the beef import restriction bill from being buried in a Senate-House conference committee during the remainder of the session.

I was among 8 or 10 Members of the House who appeared before the Rules Committee Wednesday morning asking for a rule which would permit the House to accept the Senate version of the meat import restriction amendment.

By a vote of 8 to 7 the Rules Committee voted down the resolution authorizing the House to accept the Senate version of the bill and by the same vote passed a resolution authorizing the House to vote on whether or not to send it to conference.

If the House sends this measure to conference the odds are very strong that it will never see the light of day, since the administration and the State Department are very much opposed to its passage and I am fearful these forces will be able to tie the measure up in the conference committee.

I think we have the votes to keep it from being sent to conference and then the votes to pass it over the objection of the administration.

This is a most important bill. It is a matter of life or death for the farmers and beef producers of the Nation.

South Vietnam—House Joint Resolution 1145

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1964

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for House Joint Resolution 1145, a joint resolution "to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia." I do so, though, without any real hope that it will achieve the noble aims set forth in its title. However, it is difficult to vote against a resolution which supports the President in taking "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States" and which sets its own expiration "when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations."

I am of the very firm conviction that the peace and freedom which this country is dedicated to achieve in South Vietnam will not be attained by the gradual escalation of this unfortunate war. As long as the Communist forces, seeking to gain control of South Vietnam, can continually replenish and strengthen their guerrilla units from the mass of unhappy peasants in this land and can arm these units with American weapons seized from the frequently cooperative government forces—there is no victory possible.

This the Vietcong can do and for one reason only. To the masses of peasants the Vietcong are the voices of freedom in that country, not the American advisers with their helicopters and napalm bombs. We are but a continuation, in their eyes, of 100 years of foreign oppression, an oppression which they successfully overcame after 10 hard-fought years—in the case of the French—and which they will similarly overcome in our case. The successions of military dictatorships which serve as a pretense for a popular government do not really convince the South Vietnamese people that they will provide peace, freedom, and prosperity for that country.

I know and you know that the Vietcong will not bring freedom to South Vietnam; it will bring only the oppression of a Communist dictatorship. But the people do not know this, and they will not learn this by having their children and parents, brothers and sisters killed in a continuously more devastating armed conflict.

The brutal fact is that, in this situation and most other similar situations elsewhere in the world, Communism is seeking to expand by armed force under the guise of a "war of national liberation," and the United States—despite its good intentions—is cast in the role of a foreign enemy of this "national liberation."

Is there an answer to this potentially world-destroying dilemma? I think

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that there may be, but it does not lie in the direction of broadening the war—by however small or justified the steps. In my opinion, the answer lies in the direction of full-scale intervention by the United Nations—upon the request of both North and South Vietnam—and with maximum support from the major powers. This intervention should consist of sufficient armed forces properly equipped to patrol the borders of the country and to enforce the laying down of all arms by guerrilla units in the area. The regular army should, at the same time, be drastically reduced. The resources which the United States has been pouring into the country to support the war should be used, instead, to rebuild the land and to help support the United Nations police forces, jointly with the other major powers. Every possible effort should be made to develop programs of local education and self-government as rapidly as possible so that the people can enjoy freedom and democracy in a real and meaningful way.

This kind of program, executed under the banner of a world organization using a multinational force, predominately of Asiatics, and bringing material assistance directly to the people on a scale comparable to the material destruction which we have been supporting and encouraging, could have hope of winning the war for democracy in South Vietnam. Any other approach is mere sham and pretense, bearing within it, I fear, the seeds of death for millions of the world's population.

Doctor Loop's Mansion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1964

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of our colleagues to an outstanding example of philanthropy which is unique because of the nature of the gift and also because of its historic importance to Sanilac County in Michigan's Seventh

Congressional District, which I am honored to represent.

I am referring to the gift of several acres of land, a house situated on the property, and the furnishings in the house to the Sanilac County Historical Society. The house is to be used as a museum.

The man responsible for this gift to the people of Sanilac County is Mr. Stanley Harrison, a retired sea captain. I did not want to let this occasion pass without expressing my personal congratulations to Mr. Harrison and to join other citizens of the State of Michigan in thanking him for his generosity. Although I am not a resident of Sanilac County, I am looking forward to visiting the museum.

I understand that Mr. Harrison's grandfather, Dr. Joseph M. Loop, acquired 40 acres of land in 1854 in what is now known as Port Sanilac. In about 1874, he built a three-story brick house on the property. To the people who lived in and around Port Sanilac, the house was known as Doctor Loop's Mansion.

Dr. Loop's grandson, Mr. Harrison, recognized the historic importance of the property he inherited and has deeded several acres, the house, and its furnishings to the Sanilac County Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Sanilac County are grateful to Mr. Harrison for his generous gift. I am proud to be able to join him in publicly thanking him for his generosity.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1838).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 8 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.